

The Brandon Mail.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1887

VOL. 4.

The Weekly Mail

Meets in the Hall, Plum Creek every Tuesday on or before full moon.

Visiting Brothers cordially invited.

J. YOUNG, W. M.
E. REID, Secretaries.

1690.

I.L.O. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH MONTH in their rooms, corner of Main St. and Rosser Av. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

W.M. WILSON, Master,
E. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

Teacher Wanted.

For the Pelican Lake School District, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificates. Duties to commence 1st day of May. Apply stating salary and experience. Applications received up to the 1st day of April, 1887.—Apply to

JOHN YELLOWLEES, Secretary Treasurer,
Post Office, Man.

Feb. 10, 1887.

Teacher Wanted.

For the Rosedale School, male or female, 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence up to the 1st day of March, 1887. Duties to commence the 10th April, 1887.—Apply with one week's vacation.—Apply, stating experience and salary, &c., to

A. MCOL, ex. TRASHER,

Rosedale Post Office, Man.

Teacher Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED for the Kenway School District, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate if female desired. Duties to commence 1st Monday in April. Applicants to state salary, &c., experience, &c., to

A. F. ELLIOTT, Sec-Treas., Brandon.

Feb. 10, 1887.

Teacher Wanted.

HOULDING second-class Certificate for George School District, three and a half miles from Brandon. Duties to begin 1st April. Apply, stating salary, and giving references to

E. A. E. LEECH, Sec. Treas., Brandon P.O.

Teacher Wanted.

For the Portage School District to commence on the 1st of April, for 7 months, with one week's vacation. Male or female, with second or third-class certificate. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary and experience.

E. A. LOCKHART, Routhwaite P.O.

WANTED.

A young girl about 15 or 16 years old, who understands house work. Apply at the

MAIL OFFICE.

Farm To Rent.

To Rent, within a few miles of Brandon, good farm, with house, stable, etc., for sale, 70 acres ready for crop. Address A. H. MAIL OFFICE.

Farm to Rent.

CLOSE to Brandon. Squares ready for crop, fine farm House and Stable.

Mr. J. C. SKEP, Apply to W. H. HANNAM

Loan Agency.

APPLICATIONS are invited at the Agency of Loan Company for the country around Brandon. Address P.O. Drawer 129, Winnipeg

For Sale or Exchange,

FIVE HEAD

SHORT HORN CATTLE.
DEEDINGS registered in Dominion Short Horn Cattle Book. Apply to

HALL, GEORGE & CO., SOURIS.

NOTICE.

A FEED ACTIONS will be recognized for the sum of \$100,000, which sum shall be paid to James H. Bowes, Andrew Blackburn, James Porter and Joseph Williams Bowes, doing business under the style of James H. & Son, and James H. & Son, Porters, in the city of Brandon, in the province of Manitoba, have this day made an Assignment to him for the general benefit of their creditors.

All persons having claims against him, or his assigns, to the amount of \$100,000, shall present them to the tenth day of April next, duly certified by statutory securities, and with a description of the security or securities, if any, held by him, after which date he will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the creditors, the value of whose claims he will have had notice at that date.

Further notice is given that he will not be liable to any creditors whose claims shall not have been received at that date.

S. A. BERTRAND, Assignee.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 22nd day of March, 1887.

J. C. SKEP, City Clerk

Brandon, March 22, 1887.

Notice to Creditors.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that Samuel H. Bowes, Andrew Blackburn, James Porter and Joseph Williams Bowes, doing business under the style of James H. & Son, and James H. & Son, Porters, in the city of Brandon, in the province of Manitoba, have this day made an Assignment to him for the general benefit of their creditors.

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S. A. BERTRAND, Assignee.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 22nd day of March, 1887.

W. WHITTEWOOD, ASSA.

MOOSOMIN and WHITTEWOOD, ASSA.

W. WHITTEWOOD, ASSA.

N.B.—Money to loan at lowest rates in sums to suit borrowers. Terms easy.

W. WHITTEWOOD.

Late of Scott & White, REGINA.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

FRANCIS CLIFFE, W. M.

James H. Bowes, Esq.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANCIS CLIFFE, W. M.

James H. Bowes, Esq.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1887.

HOW THE ACCOUNT STANDS.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT,
in occurs with

DR. THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

1. To the Gerrymander.
2. To Partisan Returning-officers.
3. To the Hockey, Hector Cameron, MacMaster, Macdonald Tupper, J. H. Fope, Fulton McCarthy, Robtallie-McGivney, and Capleau-Boothe scandals.
4. To taxes on the necessities of life.
5. To the creation of a huge railway monopoly in the Northwest.
6. To provoking secession in Nova Scotia.
7. To stirring up race and creed prejudices and differences.
8. To the creation of great land monopolies.
9. To the diamond necklace transaction.
10. To resistance to Reciprocity.
11. To C.I.R. grants to the amount of \$170,000,000.
12. To a loss of population four times greater than ever occurred before.
13. To attempted seizure of Ontario's territory.
14. To attacks on the rights of all the provinces.
15. To bribing and degrading the press.
16. To enormous expenditures on assisted emigration.
17. To disallowance of Manitoba railway charters.
18. To increase of the annual expenditure six years from \$21,000,000 to \$35,000,000.
19. To a deficit of \$4,000,000.
20. To increase of the public debt from \$175,000,000 in 1878 to \$281,000,000 in 1885.
21. To a rebellion costing 200 lives and \$8,000,000.

OR
By hanging one crazy rebel.
Turn the rascals out.

A few days before the general elections the Toronto Globe mustered its munitions of war, and got up the foregoing 21 indictments; and after giving it the single credit of "hanging one crazy rebel," it exclaimed "turn the rascals out." Now, that the battle is over, we may with leisure look at the foundation for the charges, and at the way in which the electors regarded the organ's advice. We will take the counts seriatim.

1. Every province in confederation excepting Prince Edward's Island gives a majority of the popular vote corresponding with the majority of the government supporters elected, therefore the gerrymander lives in Globe imagination only.

2. The returning officers were government friends and not opponents, just as would be the case if the Simon Pure were in power.

3. None of the accusations have ever been substantiated except through Grit reports.

4. Instead of increasing the taxes on the necessities of life, the N.P. removed the specific duties on tea, coffee, and the like imposed during Grit rule, and substituted taxation on jewellery, liquors &c., &c.

5. The monopoly gave the Northwest a railway, which would never have been done by the Grit water-stretch railway party that died by the will of the people in 1878.

6. It is only Jones and the other Grit lights of Nova Scotia that talk of secession, aided by the best wishes of the Globe.

7. The "race and creed prejudice" was never known in the country till the Grits stirred up in the recent contest.

8. In the Northwest, we know of none of these "great land monopolies," there is still plenty of earth for all.

9. No one but a contemptible sneak would refer to a small present given by the C.P.R. to Lady Macdonald.

10. The entire cost of the C.P.R. is but \$25,000,000 of acres of land, \$25,000,000 cash subsidy and \$28,000,000 worth of constructed road handed over to the C.P.R., or \$78,000,000 cash valuing the land at \$1.00. The Globe is then nearly \$100,000,000 out, but a lie of that magnitude is not much far the哉 Prevaricator.

11. This is simply a statement out whole cloth, but even if it was true, there would be nothing to be wondered at from the way the Grit press and the Grit orators are slandering the country and its institutions.

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13. Mowat had ten years before submitted the Ontario difficulty to the privy council as Sir John advised, there would have been no ground for this charge.

14. Would the organ please name those attacks; no one else knows anything about them.

15. The Grit prints may have been libeled and degraded, but we know of no others so affected.

16. Yes; immigrants now cost Canada about \$3.50 per head against \$10 in the days of Grit rule.

17. The government disallowed no Manitoba charters that were not framed to exceed provincial jurisdiction and in violation of the C.P.R. Charter.

18. The increase in expenditures is well in keeping with the increase in the public business, and is not so large as to have annually recurring deficits, as was the case under Grit rule.

19. This deficit was occasioned by the expenses of the rebellion which would never have taken place but for the representations of the Grit press and Grit claqueurs, to the effect the people were grossly wronged when they were not.

20. Mr. Blake says the national debt is now but \$220,000,000, which makes an exaggeration of at least \$61,000,000 for the Globe.

but that is nothing unusual.

21. This is answered under 19. To the "hanging of one crazy rebel" we may now add as a credit, carrying the elections by a handsome majority, which fully balances all the charges. This latter result still leaves "the rascals out."

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

Now, that both the Provincial and the Federal elections are over, and that the people are likely to have three or four years rest from political anxiety, it is not out of place to review the past, and take a calm, considerate view of what has taken place administratively.

We have criticised the past policy of the Local Government with a degree of severity that for a time kindled a feeling of hostility, against this journal in quarters where it should not have been expected, and for what reason, we know not, as we have invariably made it a rule to tell nothing but the naked truth of both political friends and political opponents. This being the case our motives could have been actuated by nothing other than the public good and the best regards for the welfare of the political party with which we stand identified. We again make the plain assertion there is no necessity for the defence of a government in the wrong—that always sends in demoralization. Men are not supposed to become infallible the moment they are created cabinet ministers—in office their conceptions of right and wrong only become expanded, as in private life, by experience. They should then in office as well as out of office, be ready to listen to advice from the people.

Our main contention was, the business of the country was carried on too expensively and that as a consequence sufficient assistance was not given to the ratepayers in the younger localities; and when temporarily freed from responsibility those selected to set us right freely admitted the truth of our contentions. Here for instance is an extract from the issue of the government organ in this city of the 30th of December last after the elections were over.

"It only requires the most ordinary perception powers, however, to see that the country is not just exactly satisfied with the government's policy in the past. It will, therefore, be well for the government, now that they are sustained, to look this fact fairly in the face and see to it that their policy in the future shall be brought nearer to that standard looked for by the people. To do this they must use the pruning hook freely in cutting down expenses, and then a large portion of the country's grievances will have been removed."

Here it is admitted by a print established for the sole purpose of bolstering up the government's cause, the people have a grievance in the extravagance of the government. The MAIL has all along pointed this matter out, and beyond specifying the extravagance in detail, it has gone but little farther than the government's own organ,

What the MAIL desires is simply to see the public business carried on properly, and any government that does that will have its best support.

We do not expect perfection in a

government any more than we do in any other body of people, but we expect to see an attempt at fair dealing.

By the abolition of one of the portfolios, one proper move has already been made by the Premier, and by the removal of his deputy, Mr. Burrows, to allow him to devote his whole time to the Manitoba newspaper, the Hon. Mr. Harrison has made another step that must command itself to the people, but we expect to see an attempt at fair dealing.

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

THE LATE GEN. LOGAN.

SAD SCENE AT THE OLD SOLDIER'S BEDSIDE.

He Gave His Life for His Country and Died Poor—A Brief Sketch of His Career—His Death Hastened by Over-work.

John A. Logan's death on Sunday, Dec. 26, came with a suddenness that shocked the community. Coming amid the Christmas festivities it revealed the start which the tragedy received at the assassination of Lincoln, that memorable Good Friday twenty years before. To think that the strong, robust Logan, who had been apparently in excellent health, had been called away so suddenly! His trouble was rheumatism, which he contracted from exposure in a skirmish during the war. His last attack occurred in a snow-storm in which he was caught in a blizzard on his death.



ALEXANDER LOGAN.

The young soldier hastened by over-work to the top of the Pacific coast and died there. Then, on his return, he set out right into the campaign of the Indians. After the campaign he was never again completely healthy, but he never returned, except once, to the Senate. He died in his office on the floor of the Senate, in full reference to the establishment of a permanent military encampment.

Gen. Logan had been one of the most eminent figures in the military and political history of the country for the last quarter century. He was born in Murphyboro, Ill., Oct. 10, 1826. His father had come from Ireland three years before. In early life young John was educated for his horsemanship. His education was picked up here and there. He entered in the First Illinois regiment for the Mexican war at the age of 21. In '58 he was a member of the legislature, and in '58 was elected to congress. When Sumter was fired upon Logan drew his sword for the cause of the Union. He left the Capitol for the army, and entered the ranks of a regiment from his native state. He fought with Grant for nearly three years. The principal engagements in which he took part were Bull Run, Belmont, Fort Donelson, Fort Gibson, Vicksburg and Kenesaw mountain, where he succeeded McPherson as commander of the army of the Tennessee. He was severely wounded at Donelson.

He was returned to congress after the war, where he remained with the exception of one short interval. In 1861 he was promoted to the senate. His subsequent career is well known. In 1868 he was nominated by nomination for vice-president at the Republican national convention.



THE DEATH SCENE.

Around the bedside of the dying soldier was his devoted wife, their son, Manning, and their daughter, Mrs. Tucker. The general breathed his last on his wife's arm. She did not leave his bedside for four days. Her constant watching and working caused her pain and comfort him she had become completely exhausted. Her wonderful skill sustained her. It had been a characteristic of the general's previous illnesses that he would sink almost to death. He would then recover, always feeling that he was getting worse. His illness presented him in a pitiable condition, but his ever faithful wife never gave him time into a more hopeless state of mind. At the beginning of his disease he said he felt it was to be his last. Mrs. Logan suggested to him in her anguish that if he had only died on the morning of his last fit, he insisted he would have done so. He never attributed his political success. Their marriage was a romantic one. Mrs. Logan was a daughter of Capt. Cunningham, a man of southern birth but of Irish descent. She was educated at a convent school in Kentucky, from which she was graduated in 1855. She became her father's secretary, he being the land register at Shawneetown, Ill. It was here she first met young Logan, who was then attorney for the district. At that time Miss Cunningham was

surprised at the young attorney claiming her hand in fulfillment of a promise her father had made him years before. It appeared that Capt. Cunningham and Lieut. John A. Logan were intimate friends during the Mexican war. In that campaign the captain, with pride, showed young Logan the first letter his little daughter ever wrote, and laughingly told him that when she grew up he might have her. This was the promise that afterward resulted in one of the happiest of marriages.

It was an exceedingly solemn and memorable occasion when the remains of Gen. Logan were brought into the senate. Seldom did that chamber inclose a more distinguished gathering, and probably never a more sorrowful one. It seemed as if each person present



THE SERVICES IN THE SENATE.

had lost a near and dear relative. During the time that the body was lying in state in the rotunda of the Capitol previous to being brought into the senate, the scenes recalled similar ones when the body of President Lincoln rested in precisely the same spot. The old army veterans outnumbered all others, and were most affected at seeing their dear commander. They are longing for the opportunity of showing their respect during the funeral, which will likely be the greatest military pageant seen in Washington since the war.



HOUSE IN WHICH LOGAN DIED.

The old stone house in which Gen. Logan died is so called because it belonged formerly to the Stone estate. It is a brick structure, with granite foundations. It contains about twenty rooms. These have been furnished with relics of furniture that Mrs. Logan purchased at second hand stores in Washington, and a collection of greater variety it would be pretty hard to find, though all of the furniture is substantial, and much of it possesses historical value. Relics of the war are found on all sides. The most precious treasures to Mrs. Logan now are the shelves and cupboard that the general put up with his own hands. The whole interior is arranged in a manner that renders the house one of the most comfortable in Washington, and reflects endless credit on the excellent taste and judgment of Mrs. Logan.

He was returned to congress after the war, where he remained with the exception of one short interval. In 1861 he was promoted to the senate. His subsequent career is well known. In 1868 he was nominated by nomination for vice-president at the Republican national convention.

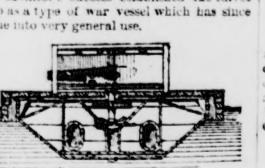


THE ACCIDENT TO COMMANDER WORDEN.

When it was discovered that solid shot had no perceptible effect upon the Monitor's turret the Merrimac sought to run her down, but ineffectually. At last a shell struck the pilot house of the Monitor, exploding directly in front of the gate through which Commander Worden was watching the Merrimac's movements. The explosion damaged the pilot house materially and blinded and seriously hurt the commander. Instantly there was confusion and excitement on board the Monitor, and firing was stopped till the extent of the injuries to the vessel and her captain should be learned. The Merrimac, which was leaking badly, took advantage of the lull to retire and the contest was over.

During the next two months the Monitor lay at Hampton roads, and Dec. 29 having been repaired in the meantime, she was taken to the Rhode Island, bound for Beaufort, S. C. This voyage was her last, for she went down off Hatteras the next night in a gale.

During her fight with the Merrimac great trouble was experienced with her turret, which was hard to work, and there were constant apprehensions that the machinery which caused it to revolve would be disabled. But these fears were not realized, and the Monitor's success established the turret ship as a type of war vessel which has since come into very general use.



SECTION OF MONITOR'S TURRET.

The work of Admiral Worden on that memorable day will never be forgotten. He joined his ship a sick man and he fought the world's first iron clad battle without specific orders. The honors which were granted him were well earned.

The portrait given with this brief sketch has been redrawn from that which illustrated Commander Greene's excellent article entitled "In the Monitor Turret," published in The Century Magazine for March, 1885. The handsome sword shown in the picture was presented to Admiral Worden by the state of New York soon after the engagement with the Merrimac.

MUNICIPALITY OF DALY.

All members present at meeting on 15th. Minutes of meeting on Feb. 8th approved. Communication from municipal commissioner re indebtedness of municipality for district and county purposes.—Considered.

Butehart—Walker—That the treas. be instructed to prepare lists of all lands in arrears for taxes and proceed to sell the same under sec. 642 of the Manitoba Municipal Act.—Carried.

Matthews—Chisholm—That the tax sale be advertised in the Brandon Mail, Sun and Times.—Carried.

Walker—Butehart—That the treas. be paid the sum of sixty dollars as remuneration for services in connection with sale of lands.—Carried.

Matthews—Chisholm—That the receiver be paid the sum of twenty-five dollars as remuneration for services re sale of lands.—Carried.

Chisholm—Walker—That an order be granted to Councilor Chisholm of ten dollars for benefit of James Wilson, to be recouped out of the government grant, and that the clerk write to the government to send up the money which they intend to give the sufferers by prairie fire.—Carried.

Graham—Butehart—That the sum of six dollars and eleven cents be paid A. Norton—refund of taxes and taxes having been paid twice.—Carried.

Council adjourned to meet first Tuesday in April.

F. T. WESTWOOD, Clerk.

New Goods!

New Goods!!

JUST RECEIVED AT

D. MCKELVIE & CO.'S

A LARGE STOCK OF

**NEW - BOOTS
AND SHOES,**

Which we have marked to Sell at very
LOW PRICES.

A Fine Assortment of
LADIES' SLIPPERS,
Best Values in the City. Be sure and see our
Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Still a large lot of Craig's Stock to be Sold at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
—IN—
GROCERIES

Our Stock is
Complete and Prices Right.
As We Sell for Cash or Produce only, and
have no provision to make for bad debts.

D. MCKELVIE & CO.
Rosser Ave., Brandon.

**G. & D. CASSELS,
FANCY BAKERS
AND CONFECTIONERS.**

HOME MADE BREAD, STEAM BREAD,
BAKER'S BREAD,
CURRANT AND BROWN BREAD.

Families wishing to have any of the above
bread delivered at their houses will please leave
orders at store, Rosser avenue between 9th and
10th streets.

We are also prepared to deliver any goods
purchased at the store, promptly to any part
of the city.

G. & D. CASSELS.

The Story Of Hundreds.

In a recent letter received from Mrs. Sarah A. Mills, of Wheatley, Ont., she says, "I was a sufferer for six years with dyspepsia and liver complaints. My food did not digest, and I grew weaker every day. I lost appetite and had little hope of recovery. I tried many remedies, but all in vain, till I took B. B. E.

The first bottle gave relief after taking seven bottles. I am thankful that I now enjoy good health."

J. B. H. Girard, of St. Edwidge, Clifton, P.Q., says, "I am well satisfied with the use of Burdock Blood Bitters; I used five bottles, and shall tell every person I know that may be attacked with similar sickness, and should not be afraid to guarantee every bottle used."

A Good Motive.

Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, agent for Fine Art Publications, states that he was troubled with deafness for eight years that he could scarcely attend to business until he tried Yellow Oil. He desires to make this cure known, for the benefit of others afflicted.

A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years, and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. E. instead. One bottle cured me. M. A. Speich, Kagan, Ont.

Highly Spoken Of.

Mr. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks in high terms of Yellow Oil for rheumatism, lame backs, sprains and painful complaints. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally in case of pains also colic, colds, sore throat, and etc., and made many remarkable cures of deafness.

Young men suffering from the effects of early evil habits, the result of ignorance or folly find themselves weak, nervous and exhausted. Also Middle-Aged and Old people are broken down in health or are liable to various diseases. It is well to read the consequences of youthful excess and for and read M. V. Luban's Treatise on Diseases of Men. The book will be sent gratis to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address M. V. Luban, 47, Wellington street, L. O.

F. NATION & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THEIR

SPRING STOCK

Now nearly Complete, and it is without doubt by far the
Finest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stock
IN THE CITY.

WE SHOW

NEW DRESS MATERIALS

OF ALL KINDS.

New Prints and Ginghams, New Silks and Satins, New Plashes, New Laces & Embroideries, White and colored New Cottons, Shirtings, Ducks, Cottonades, Towellings, Linens, &c., &c., and Full Lines of **Fancy Goods** of all descriptions.

We have now to hand a most complete stock of Mens', Boys' and Children's

READY MADE CLOTHING,

All direct from the Manufacturers; entirely New Patterns; New Cut and Low Price.

MEN'S SUITS from \$5.00 upwards.

IMMENSE RANGE OF HATS & CAPS

In Stiff and Soft Felt, Tweed, &c., &c. Some very Nobby Goods.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

Of all kinds. Splendid range of top Shirts, Spring Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, &c.

We have just put in Stock a large supply of

FRESH GROCERIES.

Which we offer at Lower Prices than ever before. Try our New Teas, Coffees, &c., &c.

CHEAPSIDE.

The Popular Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

OF BRANDON.

F. NATION & CO.,
Corner Rosser Avenue & 8th Street.

**ROSE & CO.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,**

Rosser Av., Brandon,

(NEXT DOOR TO CORNER 10TH STREET).

TRY OUR

WINTER BALM.

(For Tan and Sunburn.)

LAVENDER WATER,

(A very Refreshing Perfume.)

MARKING INK,

(Won't Wash Out.)

TOOTH POWDER,

(Best Quality.)

CONDITION POWDERS,

(Unqualified.)

**Rose & Co., Chemists & Druggists,
ROSSER AVE., BRANDON.**

- NEW SPRING GOODS -

AT

PAISLEY'S.

We show for

EARLY SPRING TRADE,

Six Cases of New Embroideries, in all widths, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126,

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

CITY COUNCIL.

At the meeting Monday evening there were present Alds. Hughes, T. E. Kelly, McDairns, Anderson, A. Kelly, Alexander, Munro and Fleming and mayor in the chair.
Last minutes read and signed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From city treasurer asking warrant for some assessments made to the amount of \$91.00.

1. Second, asking for release of water license as same had not completed the well on 14th st.

3rd. Motion referred to the finance committee.

From the auditor referred to the finance committee.

From the brewing co., enclosing cheque for \$100.00.

From a citizen enclosing letters from Mr. Van Horne and the minister of railways asking to consider the claims of local lines but practising no due to the future policy of the company.

From the city auditor referring to the Wisconsin case and saying in an appeal the verdict of \$25,000 would be certain to be reduced.

2nd. Motion.

From the mayor asking for a grant of \$250.00 to enable the city band to continue and favor the citizens who have been from time to time.

3rd. Motion.

From the mayor reported that annexed to his report W. G. McKay \$2,000.00, that amount being spent by him.

From the auditor, that the following amounts were paid:

Postage and expenses	\$ 2.00
Postage, post book	25.00
Printing	1.00
Postage	50.00
Postage, stationery	50.00
Postage, telegraph	4.79
Postage, assessment	14.40
Postage, Post Office	4.50
Postage, advertising tables	10.00

4th. Motion.

From the auditor, that the following amounts were paid:

Wages, \$1.25

1st. Wages, \$1.00

W. G. McKay, \$4.00

McKinnon, \$1.00

5th. Motion.

The Mr. Hughes, T. E. Kelly sold the land he had for sale.

6th. Motion.

Mr. Hughes, T. E. Kelly wanted to know more about the amount before the account was settled.

7th. Motion.

Mr. Hughes thought it was almost impossible to get a loan, viewed at might be.

Hughes, in summary, thought \$200.00 would be all that he could get safe for the year.

McDairns had information to the effect that the plan was necessary. He allowed \$250.00 as the maximum expenditure of that would make the funds safe.

Motion.

Anderson—Hughes—That \$1.00 be borrowed from the Imperial Bank for the city business.

8th. Motion.

T. E. Kelly, McDairns—That the chairman of the board of assessors be directed to cover the half acre. Kelly thought it was better to have an estimate of the probable cost, than to wait and motion passed.

Mr. Emerson addressed the council on the necessity of exacting inducements to secure the settlement of a colony of Scandinavians in the vicinity of Brandon, that was likely to come the way shortly. Hughes considered the Scandinavians a good class of settlers. He believed Winnipeg was an impediment to the settlement of the west.

The denizens of the land there as a people what was west, and they being immigrants naturally grew dissatisfied with prospects.

The council should employ Mr. Emerson, or someone else to meet those people on their arrival at Winnipeg, and bring them to see the fields for themselves.

10. Fleming and he had a letter from the editor of the Farmers' Alliance saying there were too many companies on the way, and they were willing to settle here if inducements would be held out.

McDairns—Hughes—That this council should be advised in giving assistance to the land and pressing the prayer of the people before the council.

They would make no difficulty to the land, but there was no money to be given.

11. Fleming and the land \$1.00 a month.

12. Fleming and helping the land. Alexander did not consider the people able to pay for holdings.

13. Motion.

Anderson—That this council should be advised in giving assistance to the land and pressing the prayer of the people before the council.

They would make no difficulty to the land, but there was no money to be given.

14. Motion.

15. Motion.

16. Motion.

17. Motion.

18. Motion.

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191. Motion.

192. Motion.

193. Motion.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

BANKRUPT GOODS.

BANKRUPT GOODS.

!! STILL THEY COME !!
Ano ther Large tock of
NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS.

**Twenty-Five Cases of
STAPLE & FANCY ORY GOODS,**

TO SORT UP OUR

Mammoth Bankrupt Stock

And all to be Sold at the same rate as Bankrupt Goods.

100 Pieces of New French Dress Materials,

50 Pieces of Black and Gold Cashmere,

150 Pieces of English Washing Print, 12 yards for a Dollar, worth 15 cents a yard,

200 Pieces of Assorted Fast-colored Ginghams, from 6 to 12½ cents.

Ten Bales of Factory Cotton,

Bleached Sheeting and Pillow Cotton at Factory Prices.

100 Dozen Pair of Assorted Cashmere and Cotton Hose,

A full Range of Hemp, Tapestry and

Brussels Carpets.

Oil Cloth, English Linoleum and House Furnishings of all descriptions.

**In Gents' Furnishings, and
Ready-Made Clothing,**

We still Lead the Van for Quality, Style and Price.

We opened up this week 7 Cases of Spring Hats, and 6 Cases of Boys' Clothing, nobby and stylish goods all at BANKR U T RICES.

DON'T SEND A DOLLAR,
Until you visit the always Busy House, Sign of the

RED FLAG,

OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

SOMERVILLE & CO.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BANKRUPT STOCK!